

BNHS for encouragement, Mr Vithoba Hegde for assistance in the field, BNHS for financial assistance and the forest officials in Satara, Kolhapur and Sindhudurg forest division for their kind cooperation.

September 17, 1996 ALOYSIUS G. SEKAR
Herpetology Section,
Bombay Natural History Society,
Hornbill House, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Road,
Mumbai 400 023.

REFERENCES

- ANNANDALE, N. (1919): The fauna of certain small streams in the Bombay Presidency. *Rec. Ind. Mus.* 16: 109-161.
- BOULENGER, C.A. (1920): A monograph of the South Asia, Papuan, Melanesian and Australian frogs of the genus *Rana*. *Rec. Ind. Mus.* 20: 1-226.
- DANIEL, J.C. (1974): Fauna in Maharashtra State Gazetteers. Edited by B.G. Kunte. Govt. of Maharashtra, pp 1-423.
- DUTTA, S.K. (1992): Amphibians of India: Updated species list with distribution record. *Hamadryad* 17: 1-13.
- FROST, D.R. (1985): Amphibian species of the World. Allan Press Inc. and The Association of Systematics Collection, Lawrence, Kansas. pp 732.
- RAVICHANDRAN, M.S. & R.S. PILLAI (1990): Amphibia of Maharashtra with description of a new species of Torrent toad. *Ansonia. Rec. Zool. Surv. India* 86(3 & 4): 505-513.
- SEKAR, A.G. (1991): Distribution of the Amphibian fauna of India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 88: 125-127.
- YAZDANI, G.M. & A. MAHABAL (1976): Amphibia of Poona. *Newl. Zool. Surv. India* 2(4): 138-139.

20. RANGE EXTENSION IN *UPERODON GLOBULOSUS* (GUNTHER 1864) IN ASSAM

Uperodon globulosus (Günther 1864) is a fossorial microhylid occurring in India and Bangladesh (Inger and Dutta 1986, Khan 1982). In India, it is distributed in Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Goa (Daniel 1963, Inger and Dutta 1986, Dutta 1997). In Assam, it was reported from Kamrup, Nalbari, Barpeta and Kokrajhar districts (Chanda 1994, Sengupta unpublished data).

On June 6, 1998 a pair of *Uperodon globulosus* were collected from Biswanath Plain (93° 25' E and 26° 45' N, Sonitpur dist., at 2015 h. from a low-lying temporary waterlogged grassland around a perennial pond. Both were mature females (SVL 6.7 and 6.9 cm). These

represent a range extension by ca. 135 km northeast, the previous easternmost point of distribution being Mandakata (91° 47' E, 26° 17' N) in Kamrup dist. In Assam, the species is found along the floodplain from Kokrajhar dist., upto Sonitpur dist., on the north bank of the Brahmaputra, and only a single record (Chanda 1994) — Jalukbari has been reported from the south bank.

August 21, 1998

P. CHOUDHURY

M. BARUAH

S. SENGUPTA

Zoology Department,
Arya Vidyapeeth College,
Guwahati-781'016. Assam.

REFERENCES

- CHANDA, S.K. (1994): Anura (Amphibian) of North Eastern India. *Mem. Zool. Surv. India* 8: 1-143.
- DANIEL, J.C. (1963): Field guide to the amphibians of Western India. Part II. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 60: 690-702.
- DUTTA, S.K. (1997): Amphibians of India & Sri Lanka (Checklist & Bibliography). Odyssey Publishing House, Bhubaneswar, Orissa.
- INGER, R.F. & S.K. DUTTA (1986): An overview of the amphibian fauna of India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 83: 135-146.
- KHAN, M.A.R. (1982): Wildlife of Bangladesh. A checklist. University of Dhaka, Bangladesh.